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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

METROPOLITAN HALL—JULIEN'S CONCERT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—LAW OF LYONS—MA-

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—DICK, THE NEWS-

BOB—LAW FOR LADIES—IRISH TROOP.

NIBLO'S, Broadway—LONNARD.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—TWO FRIENDS-

PARADE AND LOU DR.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chambers street—UNCLE TOM'S

CABIN.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway—DEAR HOUSS-

POINTER'S TROUPE.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—ANTHROPOLOGY—QUEEN'S OWN—DO-

MINUTE ECONOMY. Evening. Old Point at Home.

MADISON AVENUE—ANTHROPOLOGY AND EVENING—FRANCO-

CHINESE THEATRE.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 42 Broad-

WAY—ANTHROPOLOGY BY CHRISTY'S OPERA TROUPE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 44 Broad-

WAY—ANTHROPOLOGY.

BUCKLEY'S AMERICAN HOUSE, 89 Broadway—BOSS-

LEY'S THEATRE.

BANDYARD'S GEORIANA, 69 Broadway—PANDORA—THE

HOPE LAND.

HOPE CHAPEL, 112 Broadway—FRANKLIN'S PANORAMA

OF NIAGARA.

ACADEMY HALL, 69 Broadway—SLEEPING MAN.

KEENE'S GALLERY, 69 Broadway—Day and Evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ—STUFFYMAN INTERLUDE.

CHINESE ROOMS, 55 Broadway—FARMER'S GIFT EX-

POSITION OF THE SEVEN DAYS MIRROR.

FOUNTELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING FOR THE

EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF

DESIGN, 65 Broadway.

New York, Sunday, October 10, 1853.

The mails by the Humboldt, from Havre and

Southampton, were delivered in this city at an early

hour yesterday morning, and our files by the

Canada, from Liverpool, reached us, via Boston, in

the evening. The London dates, by both steamers,

come down to the 30th ult., but our Liverpool ad-

vice by the Canada extend to the 1st inst. A

synopsis of the chief points of the European intelli-

gence had reached us previously by telegraph; the

details which we to-day publish, however, will be

found exceedingly interesting.

The aspect of the Eastern question had become

even more grave than usual, and we give the latest

manifestoes issued by the Sultan and the Czar, with

a long letter from Kossuth, stating his opinions upon

the merits of the quarrel. The imperial military

congress had commenced its sittings, with great

pomp and grandeur, at Olmutz, and no doubt some

decisive movement will be made towards solving the

grand Turkish difficulty after the deliberations of

the sovereigns have progressed a little.

France remained peaceable, and the Emperor and

Empress were well received by the populace upon

their northern tour.

A Scotch lady, named Cunningham, said to be a

lineal descendant of John Knox—had been arrest-

ed in Tuscany, for distributing religious tracts, and

was placed in the same prison which was lately oc-

cupied by Rosa Madal, in order to await her trial un-

der a new penal statute lately passed to meet such

cases. The reception of the news in England and

Scotland had caused intense excitement, and Lord

Clarendon had taken up the subject of the protection

of this lady with much vigor. The British repre-

sentative at Florence, and the American Charge d'Aff-

airs, had both applied to the Grand Duke in her be-

half, but he remained inexorable at the time of our

last dates.

Melbourne, (Australia), news had been received in

England dated upon the 4th of July, but the Herald

of the 12th instant published intelligence to the 21st

of the same month. Large exports of gold had ar-

rived at Singapore. There is nothing decisive from

China.

The Singapore Bi-Monthly Circular, dated upon the

13th of August, has reached us. Gold dust had

slightly declined in value during the fortnight ended

upon that day, owing to the scarcity of money and

favorable rates of exchange. Australian gold could

not be quoted higher than from \$28 to \$29 per ounce

and other descriptions were at from \$21 to \$22.

The imports were two hundred and one tons,

and the exports amounted to eight hundred and

eighty.

Our Hamilton, (Bermuda) correspondent, writing

upon the 27th inst., informs us of the further

progress of the yellow fever, which was still most

fatal to the military, both officers and private men.

Major Byles had been sworn in as Administrator of

the Government. The weather was very wet and

equally.

Our Washington despatch announces the return

of Secretary Dobbin from his visit to the naval

stations. It is to be hoped that something practical

will eventually result from the journeyings to and

from—sover to redeem the character of our naval

steamships at all events. Half a million dollars of

government stocks were redeemed during the past

week. It is stated that Hon. Robert M. McLane, of

Maryland, has been appointed Minister to China.

Dr. Steiner, of the army, is to be tried by court mar-

shal for the alleged murder of Major Arnold. L. K.

Lippincott is to be married to "Grace Greenwood."

—Miss Clarke.

An unfortunate accident occurred in this city yester-

day, caused by the caving in of a sewer in Madison

street, by which one man was killed and four others

wounded.

At Philadelphia yesterday eight men were drown-

The Moyamensing Hose Company, of Philadelphia,

yesterday visited the Crystal Palace and Randall's

Island. At the latter a beautiful silk banner was

presented to the boys by a member of the company.

In our report there is given an account of the new

building now in course of erection as a House of

Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents—an institution which

will be of great importance.

We publish this morning an exceedingly interesting

letter from our correspondent in Minnesota, con-

taining the treaty negotiated by Governor Gorman with

the Winnebago Indians, and the speeches of the

Commissioners and leading chiefs. By this treaty

the government obtains nearly one million acres of

prairie and timber land, having a front on the Mis-

sissippi of about sixty miles.

The leading fancy stocks advanced a fraction yester-

day, with large transactions. There were large

sales of flour and wheat, without any material vari-

ation in price. Cotton sold at half a cent per pound

decline. Freighters were firmer. The steamship Baltic,

for Liverpool, yesterday carried out nearly a million

principally in gold ingots.

Our Foreign Missions and Misrepresentation

Everybody knows how the domestic offices of

State have been filled under the present ad-

ministration. It was waste of breath now to

add a single criticism to the volumes of censure

which they have generally provoked. Let us

turn to the foreign appointments, which are

now nearly complete, and consider them as a

whole.

Complicated and momentous as our foreign

policy has recently become, the choice of our

European representatives required at least as

much caution and judgment as the division of

the spoils at home. Our national interests im-

peratively demanded the services of shrewd,

experienced diplomats in all the continental

Courts. American honor, not less than Ameri-

can commercial prospects, called for a selection

of men whose ability and character were likely

to do justice to their country. There was hard-

ly a Court in Europe where the post of am-

bassador or charge was likely to be a sinecure.

The protection of citizens travelling abroad,

the superintendence of our commercial relations

with foreign nations, and the proper representa-

tion of the republican principle abroad, were

duties which none but men of the first standing

and reputation were able adequately to dis-

charge. At no period in our history had these

duties assumed a more formidable character

than at the time when General Pierce was in-

augurated President; and it must have been a

source of lively satisfaction to him to reflect

that, owing to the dispersion of the whig party

and the great unanimity among his supporters,

a wide field, comprising nearly all the eminent

men of the country, was laid open for his choice.

All the talent in the land was at the command

of the administration.

How has it availed itself of the advan-

tage? The answer is but too simple. With

a few exceptions, all the European em-

bassies have been filled with unfit, in-

capable men. A natural wish to give

the new Cabinet a fair trial, and an indulgent

recognition of the difficulties which surrounded it,

in the shape of unredempted pledges and

crowds of hungry office-seekers, induced many

to overlook the errors of the earlier nomina-

tions. Many true friends of the country were

persuaded, in the hope of better things in the

future, to repress the sorrow they felt at the

lamentable want of judgment evinced by the

administration in their first selections of foreign

ministers. One was passed over in silence,

another was but faintly censured—the people

followed steadfastly that those which were to

follow would atone for all. The list is now

complete. We have nothing further to hope or

expect. And it would be rank dishonesty to-

day to hide the fact that the nominations, as a

whole, are worse than the bitterest foe to the

administration could have anticipated.

We need not here recapitulate the considera-

tions which invest our embassy to Spain with

peculiar importance at the present moment. If

there was a mission requiring judgment, dis-

cretion, diplomatic experience, and high per-

sonal character, it was assuredly that to Ma-

drid. Whom have the administration chosen to

fill it? A Frenchman—expelled from his coun-

try in consequence of his red-republicanism—a

man of average talent at the bar, but whose

political principles are a mystery to the public

and a puzzle to his friends—whose public life

has consisted in a few weeks presence in the

Senate, where he was sent by mistake—whose

only claim to notoriety is a filibustering speech,

worthy of a lieutenant of Lopez—whose con-

duct, both previous to and since his nomination,

has completely destroyed any former repute he

may have had for judgment and discretion.

Such is the man who, with fifteen millions in

one hand, and war in the other—has been sent

to negotiate with the government of Spain for

the acquisition of Cuba.

France, too, required a man of extensive

commercial knowledge and shrewd political

skill. Louis Napoleon is plainly enough plot-

ting mischief to this country, and it behooves us

that he be watched. Our commercial relations

with that empire stand on a most unequal foot-

ing. Was Mr. Mason—a good-looking, easy-

going old gentleman, who knows as much of

French and diplomacy as of Sanscrit—the only

man that could be found for this important

office?

Perhaps the most incomprehensible of all the

extraordinary foreign appointments made by

the present administration is that of Mr. Bel-

mont to the Court at the Hague. Had there

been but two men in the country between whom

it was possible to choose—the one a plain

down-east Yankee, without learning, knowl-

edge, experience, or any earthly qualification

to recommend him, and the other Mr. Belmont—

it would assuredly have been the duty of the

Cabinet to select the former. But when, as was

the case, scores of able and patriotic men could

have been chosen for the post, it was an insult

to the whole country to suffer this republic to

be represented at one of the leading courts of

Northern Europe by an Austrian ex-consul—the

agent of the Rothschilds—the born and

steadfast friend of the inveterate foe of our

government and our institutions—a man whose

only recommendations are his standing in Wall

street, and his skill in the financial operations

of that meridian. How can Mr. Belmont re-

present the republican principle in Europe? Should

he be called upon, on any occasion of

emergency, to vindicate democratic dignity,

and place the United States in an honorable

position of antagonism to the despotic govern-

ments of Europe, how can he be expected to

act? Must we anticipate from him inconsistency

enough to do us credit?

Of a similar character are the other appoint-

ments. It was a sickening task to examine

each in detail—to speculate on the motives

which can have induced the administration to

send a ruined English socialist to Naples, or

obscure country politicians to the other Euro-

pean courts. Mr. Luchmann, our ambassador to

London is nearly the only appointee who does not

disgrace the country. What principle can have

actuated the Cabinet in the distribution of these

important trusts—whether it acted on a mere

equitable scheme of dividing the public plunder

among personal friends of its members, or from

motives more disreputable still—is a matter

of conjecture. It is fortunate for the United

States that our constitution enables the Senate

to revise the whole batch. When the proper

time comes, more than one among our maiden

ambassadors will contrive to find his way home.

The British Aristocracy—The Rulers of the

World.

Mr. Macaulay says somewhere that the history

of the Roman Catholic Church throughout

the last eighteen centuries, is the most remark-

able phenomenon of modern times. The private

memoirs of another body—the aristocracy of

Great Britain—during the past two centuries,</